THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, September 28, 1808. No. 1149.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF

WOOSTER.

We the subscribers have laid off the Town of WOOSTER, situated in the Forks of Killbuck Creek, (which is navigable for small crafts) in the county of Wayne, state of Ohio, in the new purchase, the 9th Section and 15th Township, of 13th Range. It is an eligible situation, upon a handsome elevation, being central to the bounds of said County, and surrounded by a rich fertile country, well watered with springs and rivulets, and in the neigbourhood of a number of valuable mill-seats, some of which will be shortly improved.

The lands are of a rich soil, delightfully shaded with lofty timber, viz. Walnut, Ash, Oak, Hickory and Sugar-tree. There is the greatest prospect of its becoming the Seat of Justice, as the most eligible situation in the county, which makes it an object worthy the attention of people of industry and enterprize.

The main state road leading to Sandusky and Detroit, will pass through this place; also an expectation of the state road leading from the mouth of the Cayahaga river to Franklington.

The lots will be offered to sale on the ground, the 3d and 4th days of Oct. next. Terms of sale to be one eighth in hand, the one half of the whole within one year from the day of sale; the remainder to be paid thirty days after the Commissioners have declared it to be the seat of justice for said county; but if it should not become the seat of Justice, the purchasers will be exonerated from the last instalment, and have a deed in fee simple for the property purchased. Encouragement and Donations, will be given to a few Mechanicks, and others that wish to settle immediately in the Town.

JOHN BEVER.
WILLIAM HENRY,
JOSEPH H. LARWILL.

July 16th, 1808.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber hath accepted Letters of Administrrtion, D. B. N. upon the estate of William Mann, the elder, late of Newcastle county, in the state of Delaware, deceased; likewise, letters of administration upon the estate of William Mann, the younger, late of the county and state aforesaid, merchant, deceased:—And having received information that John and Isaiah Mann, and Bothia Cannon, are entitled to a distributive share of the said estates—

This is, therefore, to give Notice, to the above named persons, or their legal representatives, that the subscriber will be ready to settle with them for such sums as they are respectively entitled to out of the said estates, upon the first of May next. JOHN HALL, jr.

Christiana Bridge, Del. }
Aug. 2d, 1808. }

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber, an assortment of

LEATHER,

Consisting of *Seal, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins*, &c.

WM. GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY on Monday morning the 5th inst. an Apprentice to the Boot and Shoemaking business, named DANIEL M'CANN, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, between 17 and 18 years of age—had on a pair of tow-cloth pantaloons, a jacket and shirt. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, without any charges.

ANDREW WILLOCK.

Pittsburgh, 6th Sept. 1808.

J. LINTON,

TAYLOR.

Corner of Market and Second Streets.

GRATEFUL to his friends and customers for their past favors, he respectfully solicits the continuance of the same—Anxious to merit it, his friends may rely on having their work done in the most fashionable manner.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 6, 1808, eow7t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Robert Semple, late of Pittsburgh deceased, and all who have claims against the same, are desired to call upon Mr. John Semple in Pittsburgh, for settlement, who is duly authorized by us for that purpose.

ELIZABETH SEMPLE, *Executrix.*
WILLIAM HAYS, } *Executors.*
JAMES SEMPLE, }

Pittsburgh, 22d Aug. 1808.

Storage and Commission.

THE subscriber, who occupies an extensive front on the south side of the public square, in the borough of Pittsburgh, has several rooms and two good cellars, in which he purposes to store produce for the country, on very reasonable terms.—His situation on the market place, will make it a matter of great convenience to such as live at a distance. He will sell on commission, and purchase for strangers going down the river. Groceries and forage of every description, domestic spirits, beer, cider and porter, he intends keeping a regular supply of.

One tenement in the above situation to rent.

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

August 9, 1808.

FOR SALE.

TWO lots of ground in the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Liberty Street, marked on Turnbull's plan of the Point lots G. H. They they will be sold together, or separate. A part of the purchase money will be required, and a liberal credit will be given for the balance.

JAMES JONES.

August 24, 1808.

TO BE RENTED,

That valuable public house, long known by the name of Reed's Tavern, sign of the *Buck*, within twenty steps of the court house, on the west side of the public square, in Pittsburgh. The house is in perfect, good repair, wtth a large stable, and a good well of water opposite the door. Possession may be had on the 1st of October, and the terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL BOYD.

July 25, 1808.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Market House in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 24th inst. a brown MARE, about 14 hands high, 13 years old, has a small blaze in her face, her off hind foot white, a natural pacer. The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information so that said mare may be had again, together with reasonable charges, if brought home to the subscriber living on Peters creek, in Allegheny county.

JAMES MORTON.

August 27, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

Containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, esq. and others. This tract is handsomely situated, well watered, and must strike the fancy of every person desirous of purchasing either for pleasure or profit. There are thirty acres cleared and under good fence. An indisputable title will be given.—Apply to

JOHN M'DONALD, jr.

Pittsburgh, *April* 19, 1808.

TURTLE SOUP

MAY BE HAD

Every Wednesday and Saturday Evening during the season, at the house of

LEWIS WARNER,

In the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

June 20, 1808.

N. B. A generous price will be given for fresh caught *TURTLES.*

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

FROM THE FARMERS REGISTER.

To the People of the Western Counties of Pennsylvania, but particularly those of Westmoreland.

THE communications which I have already made to you, were solely intended as a defence of our present political institutions.—The choice of a governor, and the inducements which ought to operate with us upon that occasion, shall now be considered. For this choice we have the whole range of the state, and it is perfectly right that it should be so, because he is the representative of the whole state.—But still we find that self-interest and local attachments are such inherent principles of human nature, and so powerfully operate through all our transactions, whether public or private, that it is in vain to attempt to resist their influence. In the choice of all our representatives, from the highest to the lowest grades in the state and national governments, do we ever lose sight of these objects? The man whom we consider as one of ourselves, whose interest is so intimately connected with our own—who feels as we do, all our grievances, wants and necessities, whatever they may be—who possesses virtue and talents to represent us in the public councils of the state or the nation, such men have generally been preferred and honored with our confidence.

If motives of interest and attachment thus influence our conduct upon occasions of minor or secondary consideration, one would imagine, that we ought more sensibly to feel their effects when pursuing a object of such magnitude, as that of choosing a governor.

I will suppose a case that is familiar and perfectly similar. Suppose that the whole state was allotted as our range for the choice of a man to represent us western people in Congress, would we for a moment extend a thought or cast an eye to the banks of the Susquehanna or the Delaware for such a man?—Could we seriously believe, that a man who is an entire stranger to us, and we equally so to him, who never had his foot upon our soil, nor has no interest in it that we know of; who perhaps may have as readily entertained prejudices against us as for us; whose local interests may very often chance to fall into competition with ours. I say, is it possible to believe that such a man would, even if he had the talents, represent us with the same zealous exertions to promote our interest, that he would his own? Let us further suppose, that we were soliciting aid, either from the United States or our own state for the improving of our roads, our rivers and the navigation of the Ohio; that the people of the Susquehanna and the Delaware, were equally intent upon objects of a similar nature, and that only one of the two parties could be gratified in their demands, can any candid unprejudiced man hesitate to believe and foresee, how that universal principle of self-interest and local attachment must operate upon the mind of a representative from that country.

If these cases are applicable to Mr. Snyder, and I think that even his friends cannot be blind to the force of their application. It is astonishing that there are men of respectability to be found among us, who ought to consider our honor and interest as paramount to every other consideration, have declared their preference for him, although an entire stranger, and their opposition to Mr. Ross, who is our countryman and one of ourselves; and whose qualifications for the government of Pennsylvania have been judged superior to any candidate yet spoken of. If we would seriously reflect that he is the same as a native of our soil; that every thing that is dear to man, that is, his family, his estate, and his dearest friends, are all embraced within the bosom of our country, that he must from his knowledge, his experience, and his own feelings, be perfectly acquainted with all our present grievances, and far more capable than ourselves to recommend or adopt such measures as might be most likely to promote our future happiness and prosperity. Of his warm attachment to the interest of the western country, he has long ago given the most ample proofs. When both nature and conpact had assured to us the free navigation of the Mississippi; when a haughty and intriguing foe, with the avowed design of separating us from the union, and degrading us to the wretched condition of his other subjects, had denied us the right of deposit and commerce of every kind at New-Orleans; when all the people as far as the whole range of the Ohio, were reduced to a state of desperation for the want of that commerce which our hopes had so fondly cherished, Mr. Ross in the senate of the United States, stated our grievances and advocated our cause, in a stile of eloquence, and a spirit of patriotism than has been very rarely equalled in that respectable and enlightened body: upon that occasion, he not only proposed a contribution to the amount of perhaps a third or fourth of his fortune, in aid of the means for affecting any defensive measures, but likewise offered to volunteer his services as a soldier in any military enterprise which the people themselves might finally be obliged to resort for the recovery of their rights. But besides the considerations of general or local interests, the honor that is intended to be conferred on our country ought to be a subject of pride and exultation to us all. When such large and reputable numbers of the people of Philadelphia and all the eastern counties have overlooked the talents and respectability which abounds amongst themselves, and have resorted to our western country for the first object of their choice, we must certainly conclude, that nothing but a thorough conviction of his superior qualifications and the public utility of the measure, could have directed them to such a choice.

But it has been suggested, that the "accumulating of vast wealth," ought to afford sufficient cause for suspecting his patriotism.—Whenever I hear a man in an ill natured tone accusing his neighbour, and alledging his wealth as a cause of accusation; it is a clear proof to me of that infernal passion of envy secretly lurking in his heart; because, it must be well known to every man, if he consults his own feelings and his own passions, that wealth is one of the greatest of all our temporal pursuits.

I know not what Mr. Ross's wealth may be, but this I know, if it was far greater than what it really is, it would still the more increase my confidence in his patriotism, *and real love to his country.* I have ever believed that wealth, or what we ought properly to call real estate, (for we are generally strangers to any other kind of wealth in this country) ought to be considered as the most certain pledge or security for a man's fidelity and attachment to that country which embraces his estate: that in proportion to the extent of his estate so will all the energies of his patriotism be exerted in securing a good government and good laws for the protection of his own, and all other estates. All estates will be equally affected either by the prosperity or adversity of the nation; and if the calamities of the war should compell us to resort to taxation of any kind for supplying a revenue, every man's estate, whatever his rank or fortune may be, will be subject to its full proportion of the public burthens; it is therefore a base imposition upon the people to inculcate the belief, that governors, lawyers, or federalists, have an interest or a desire of adding to the burthens of themselves, and their friends, either by direct taxation, excise, stampt act, or any other name, that may be given to revenue laws.

The wisdom of the United States once judged it necessary to resort to these sources of revenue, for the purposes of self preservation, and the same wisdom hath lately judged it equally necessary to make an addition of six thousand men to our present standing army, for the same purpose; and if they had found it necessary

to have doubled that number, and likewise added a respectable navy to our means of defence, I would most cheerfully submit to my quota of the expence—no matter to me, however odious the name of the law that authorizes the demand.

But again, Mr. Ross is a lawyer!—Yes, he is not only a lawyer of distinguished eminence, but a statesman of the first rank in the union: and these are among the reasons why he is perferred to Mr. Snyder. It is as absurd to believe that a man is capable of administering a government of laws such as Pennsylvania, who is acknowledged to be "no lawyer," and whose ignorance of law is proudly boasted of, as it is to suppose, that a mere ploughman, who never saw salt water, should be capable of navigating a ship to the East Indies.

It is a most unaccountable infatuation in a people, who boasts of their living under a government of laws, should at the same time suppose, that professional knowledge of those laws, ought to disqualify a man for administering them in a capacity of a governor, to a great and wealthy commercial people, who finds the protection afforded by those laws, so essential to their security and happiness. If the law is really a grievance to the people of Pennsylvania, and a professional knowledge of it becomes so odious, why do they longer continue to add to their grievances, and furnish occasion for the practice of the odium?—Why do they continue to increase the number of their representatives at certain periods, and the number of their laws annually?—If the laws are suffered to remain "an untelligible jargon," as our reformers pronounce them to be, there is the greater need for professors to study and explain them; for this connot be expected from the great body of the people. But if they are thus unintelligible, must lawyers alone be charged with the neglect or the errors of the people? We have all a representative voice in making them, and it costs us at least sixty thousand dollars annually, for making, amending, supplying and repealing our laws. It is strange indeed that the *dear people* should still suffer the smallest inconvenience from law and lawyers, when some of our greatest *professional* patriots have relinquished a seat in congress, and by earnest solicitations obtained one in our legislature, for the purpose, as they pretended, of amending our laws and correcting abuses which they complain of. Yet still we find that these very men are the most clamourous in their complaints although they generally commanded the majority. But it appears that the wisdom of the people is not to be shaken by the clamours of a few discontented men, and that they have judged it necessary thus to multiply our laws for the protection of man and his property, and that they should also be perfectly understood by the people for whose government and comfort they were made. But as it is impossible that the great mass of the people can acquire such a knowledge of laws so numerous and complex, as to command their obedience and secure their rights, the most enlightened patriots of America, have, not only countenanced, but encouraged the study of the law, as a profession which has ever been deemed honorable and indespensibly necessary in any country governed by laws and not by men. As a proof of this, we need only appeal to a vast number of our most distinguished citizens and patriots, who have put their sons to the study of this profession with a view of qualifying them for other public stations in the community.

Ye people of the western country, Mr. Ross is now, as it were, passing through the fiery ordeal of *committee* inquisition, for I will not call it an inquisition or trial by the people, and the appeal is made to you as both judges and jurors; but what kind of testimony have they submitted to your honor and your truth, (for you are under no other restraint than what is imposed by these noble virtues)—a catalogue of opprobrious names, without the shadow of legal evidence. Ye generally have had opportunities of hearing both the fame and the fortune of your fellow men attacked and defended, and perhaps many of you might have been, or yet may chance to be, in that predicament yourselves. Did you ever know of bare assertions, reports and hearsays, having the least weight with impartial jurors? Suppose that any of yourselves should stand arraigned before a tribunal of your country, would you not abhor the idea of being convicted upon such testimony as falsehoods published in news-papers and hand-bills in Philadelphia and elsewhere? Ye generally have been the witnesses of his conduct, through the course of his whole transactions in this country, both in his professional and private character. Your own knowledge, which is the very essence of evidence, together with adherence to truth and honour, must certainly render you the best judges upon his merits and demerits. Ye who have been so fortunate as to engage him your advocate, it can scarcely be necessary to recall to your memory, his faithful attachment and attendance to your cause, his conscientious discharge of trust confided to him, and the raptures with which you have heard such an uncommon combination of talents and sound argument displayed in defence of your cause.

But you of the adverse party, who have been occasionally or accidentally opposed by him; but without the smallest degress of personal resentment, what can you with truth and candour alledge against his conduct towards you, that was not grounded upon law and evidence—that was not imperiously demanded by the sacred duty he owed to his client, and enjoined upon him by the solemn obligation of an oath. Let the case be reversed, and any of yourselves be placed in the situation of your adversary, would you not have expected at last thus much from your council. If any of you have ever been placed in the situation of a defendant, and Mr. Ross has happened to be engaged on the side of your prosecutor, no matter whether it was the state or an individual, have you ever found that he departed from the strict rules of law and evidence? Have you ever found him attempting to wound your feelings by any wanton or unnecessary attacks upon your character, that was not warranted by evidence, and the calls of duty to his client? Even the greatests culprits have been consoled by the effusions of his sympathy and humanity, and the delicacy of his sentiments. Have you ever found that truth and honour, and every other characteristick of a gentleman, was ever abandoned or for a moment forgotten, in all the ardour of an adverse prosecution. These exalted virtues are, by all his enemies who prossess truth and candor, acknowledged to be prominent traits in his character, excepting only a few of the veteran committee gentlemen, who still persist in their impositions upon the people; for having indiscriminately alledged against all the profession, the arts of chicane and sophistry, they have not the candour to make any exceptions. Do they forget that many of their most exalted favourites, who hitherto have, and still do possess their confidence, have been practitioners of law; and instead of operating against their qualifications for office, it was rather an argument in favour of their choice throughout the union. I shall not presume to enter into any detailed opinion of his talents, to a people who have so long had such convincing proofs of their excellence. They are acknowledged with candour and applause throughout Pennsylvania, and perhaps still better known to the representatives of the United States. His qualifications generally, for the intended office, having repeatedly undergone such critical investigation by the conflicting parties, and always received such ample justice from the enlightened and unprejudiced part of men, that it would be vanity in me to attempt the smallest addition to that subject. I shall therefore, barely recall to your recollection, that as a republican—as a statesman and as a councellor, the people of Pennsylvania have, both in their representative and individual capacities, given the most distinguished proofs of their entire confidence.

A Citizen of Westmoreland.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, September 28, 1808.

FEDERAL & CONSTITUTIONAL
TICKET,
Recommended to the Electors of Allegheny County, to be supported at the next General Election.

GOVERNOR.
JAMES ROSS.

CONGRESS.
ALEXANDER W. FOSTER.

SENATE.
JONATHAN COULTER.
JAMES SEMPLE, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James Martin, Esq.

ASSEMBLY.
WILLIAM WILKINS,
ROBERT BALDWIN,
NATHANIEL PLUMMER, Jun.
JAMES BOVARD.

COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM M'CLURE.

AT a meeting of the Pittsburgh Constitutional Committee for the purpose of selecting a suitable person as an Inspector of the General Election, GEORGE ROBINSON, Esq. was nominated for that office, and knowing him to be a decided friend to the Constitution, we therefore recommend him to be supported by our fellow citizens at the election to be held at the Court-House on Friday next.

By order of the Committee,
GEORGE SHIRAS, Sec'y.

September 24, 1808.

It may appear strange to some of the friends of the constitution, that, after the nomination of George Robinson, Esq. as an Inspector of the General Election for this Borough, by the Snyderites, he should be recommended by the Pittsburgh Constitutional Committee for the same office.—We will state the reasons:

1. We are authorised to say, from the best authority, that George Robinson, Esq. is a decided friend to the constitution, and an opposer of the wild and destructive schemes of Simon Snyder and his party.

2. He is known to be a man of integrity, and that he would perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

3. It is known that he was nominated by the Snyderites without his knowledge or consent.

The Snyderites are well aware that in this Borough, they cannot elect any person belonging to their party to office; they have therefore made use of the name of Mr. Robinson to give respectability to their ticket, and deceive the people with a belief that he was friendly to their cause.

Mr. Dickson, of Lancaster, in his paper, has had the candor to "freely declare, that every assertion which may have been made through the '*Lancaster Intelligencer*,' that James Ross as senator of Pennsylvania, in the senate of the United States, strenuously supported and warmly advocated, on the floor of that honorable body, the enactment of certain laws of the United States, commonly called the Alien Law, the Sedition Law, the Direct Tax Law, and the Naturalization Law—is incorrect; as it doth not appear that he was present when those laws originated, during their progress, or at their final passage."——Will not this candid acknowledgment bring a blush in the cheeks of the Democratic Committee of Allegheny county?

It is with pleasure we inform the friends of the constitution in the western country, that, since our last publication, letters have been received from persons in most of the counties on the east of the mountains, which contain the pleasing information, that the constitutional ticket is daily gaining friends, and that there is every prospect of its success at the election.

A complete and entire union of the constitutional and federal republicans has taken place in Northumberland. We have received their proceedings on the 3d inst. at Milton, and will publish them in our next. It was the largest meeting ever known in the county. Simon is going down hill faster than we expected. He will have 500 votes less in Northumberland county than he had in 1805.

Lancaster Jour.

A letter just received from Mifflin, states that it is expected Mr. Ross will have 400 or 500 votes in that county. In 1805, Mr. M'Kean had only 143 in the whole county.

We congratulate our friends on good news from every part of the state. The people find they have been deceived by lying newspapers, pamphlets and office hunters. They now begin to open their eyes and think for themselves, they will not stick to party if it tends to ruin the country. Many honest Democrats have honorably declared themselves in favor of Mr. Ross. They cannot trust to Simon's talents, when they know he will be beset by Binns and Boileau, Duane, Leib, &c. They see the danger that threatens the country, and as honest men will do their best to avert it. They will desert *party* for *principle*. They will prefer

Ross, and the Constitution,
TO
Snyder and a Convention.

THEY WILL PREFER

Ross, and free trade,
TO
Snyder, and the Embargo.

Extract of a letter from an influential constitutional republican, in Northumberland county, dated Sept. 8, 1808.—"It gives me pleasure to inform you, that in this county, we are gaining strength very fast—a complete and entire union has taken place between the federal and constitutional republicans—united meetings have been held by them in almost every township in the county, for the purpose of appointing deputies to meet at Milton, on the 3d inst. at which time and place the largest meeting ever known in the county took place, and the result was an unanimous resolution in favor of JAMES ROSS.

Recent accounts from Northumberland bring us the most flattering accounts of changes there in favor of *Ross and free trade.* Every day from this to the election will add to the majority of Ross. *Luzerne Fed.*

A gentleman of intelligence and respectability has just come in from a journey through a number of the counties of the state. He brings the agreeable information that the friends of Mr. Ross increase rapidly, *and there is no doubt but he will be Governor.* *Ib.*

A proposition was made last winter in the legislature, to address the general government. An address was reported by a committee, that contained this sentence:

"Resolved to die freemen rather than submit to become the vassals of Great Britain, &c. A motion was made by Mr. Hare and Mr. Shewell to amend it, by inserting after the words G. Britain, "or any other foreign power." This sentence would then have read thus:

"Resolved to die freemen rather than submit to become the vassals of Great Britain or any other foreign power," &c.

What objection could any man have to such an amendment? Will not all true Americans die, rather than become the vassals of France? Or will we die in defence of our rights against England, and submissively yield them to France?

A proposition so reasonable and so patriotic, one would suppose, no one could vote against. Yet it is true, and the journals will shew it, that SIMON SNYDER, and his particular friends DID VOTE against the amendment.

What inference will France draw from a vote of this kind?——*ib.*

No. XI.

To the People of the western part of Pennsylvania.

AS the moment approaches, which is to terminate our anxious anticipations, the feelings of every honest citizen become more and more agitated. I had thought that my last number would finish my feeble efforts in the cause of truth; but the exaggerations of the Snyderite party, multiplying in proportion as their danger increases, I cannot restrain myself from expressing my indignation at their abandoned conduct. It has been the fate of almost every election in Pennsylvania, to be attended with circumstances degrading to human nature; it is the fate of the present one, to be so in a peculiar manner; some kind of art, some kind of cloak has heretofore generally been thrown over the vile tricks of the jacobin party, but on this occasion, every mask, however flimsy, has been disregarded, and their falsehood stands confessed to all the world.—Fellow citizens, they have not only accused James Ross of acts of the most heinous criminality, but they have descended to charge him with crimes, of so childish a nature, that they would not gain belief even among children.—Have they supported, have they proved a single tittle of their charges? No!—When Mr. Ross, who in any other situation, would have treated them with contempt, came out and demanded their proof, they have universally shrunk back from the test; and since he has commenced suits against them for slander, they have acknowledged their falsehood, and cried out for quarter; this quarter would have been granted to ignorant retailers of this scandal, who had no malice for their object; but when unprincipled demagogues themselves have circulated those unexampled falsehoods, for the purposes of destroying the confidence we ought to repose in Mr. Ross, they are not objects of mercy, and their punishment must be exemplary.

The end of these little stories, worthy o the party that framed them, is easily seen; they have conjured up, on every side, sights of the most fantastic nature, to divert the mind from the consideration of the proper points in our case; they wish to keep Simon Snyder's views and character out of the question, and for this purpose they have put in motion every engine of invention to fabricate crimes that Mr. Ross never thought of, and foibles that can mark the character of no man of sense; these have been vomited forth from every democratic press in the state without any mercy on the credulity of the poor citizens, and before they have time to examine the merits of one of their stories, another is crammed into their ears, to be succeeded by a third, as soon as jacobinic dullness will permit; thus, they began by searching the archives of the state, and brought to light the "minutes of the convention;" this, fellow citizens, is a fine example of their stupidity; the "minutes of the convention" I believe have ruined their cause; when they opened that book, they disturbed a bee-hive; every page contains political sweets; but every line bears a sting to the cause of the democratic junta; after much rummaging and searching they found a case. What does that case prove? only that Mr. Ross, with many others, thought that a religious test was unnecessary; many of the most religious men in our country thought in the same way, and it has turned out, as they had anticipated; that part of the constitution is not attended to; fortunate it is for their party, that it is not; were the test in operation, many of *their* first rate members would never be permitted to pass the threshold of the house of representatives; but for this one solitary motion, which they have attempted by every art to distort into something criminal, a thousand resolutions appear in the same book demonstrating Mr. Ross's republican *principles* and conduct; yes, fellow citizens, every vote of this gentleman who is proposed as your governor, whilst framing our happy constitution, was on the side of the people; this book, Mr. Ross is willing to be judged by; on it, he is willing to rest his claims to the governmental chair; in this book it is recorded, that Simon Snyder voted to restrict the suffrage of the citizens, and when the question was taken Mr. Ross, on the side of the people, opposed him violently; the rest of his conduct, through the whole convention, was of the same nature.—The jacobins then, finding the minutes of the convention were against them, dropped this subject, and flew to another; they found out that Mr. Ross was a member of the senate of the United States at the time the sedition, alien and naturalization laws passed; this was sufficient matter to ground a charge upon; he was accused of aiding in the enactment of these laws, not only by his vote, but by speeches!—Good heavens! Can such baseness exist even in the jacobinic character? It has been proved, that so far from being present at any part of the discussion on these bills, a severe domestic affliction called him home to the bosom of his family, long before any of them originated!—One democratic committee* went so far as to refer to the federal prints for his speeches on the occasion. Now, mark fellow citizens, the only print which they will call federal, that I have seen, that mentions the circumstance, is Porcupine's Gazette, and this, in place of containing these speeches, is filled with abuse against Mr. Ross, for being absent from the senate on so important an occasion, and concludes by calling him a democrat! So you see, fellow citizens, what faith ought to be reposed in these honest democratic committees. Being driven from this point, and finding *every written* document against them, they have recourse to their old means, and fabricate without any document or foundation at all; they are afraid to let the people think and act for themselves, but keep constantly spreading among them some mean falsehood or other, as ridiculous as base. Their committees have sacrificed their own characters, in attempting to stab that of an innocent individual, and if they ever had any reputation, it is now gone forever.

Thus have they laboured with dishonest industry to raise before the eyes of the people, meteors of dreadful aspect, that they might divert them from Simon Snyder and the object of his party; they wish to make them forget that his whole force is levelled against the constitution, and that his counsellors are maturing plans for its compleat destruction; they wished to make them forget that Simon Snyder voted in favor of the embargo, and conveyed false impressions to our general government of the sentiments of the Pennsylvanians, in consequence of which false impressions, it is possible, the embargo was suffered to continue to scourge the honest farmers of our state; for if the Pennsylvania interest had been added to the New-England and the New-York remonstrances, it is plain the general administration would have been obliged to have yielded to so powerful a current, and the embargo would have been removed; they would then have formed a majority of the interest of the union, and the general government could not have resisted the wishes and cries of so many suffering citizens; but it is the business of the Snyder faction to keep these solemn truths from the eyes of the people, and to effect this they resolved to injure, if possible, even the private character of Mr. Ross; they found that they

could not assail with success his public conduct, as there were too many printed documents to rebut the charge, and they determined to haunt him into the private walks of life, and even here they have failed, though they have assumed great latitude; they are afraid to make any direct accusation; the law would then take cognizance of their villainy; they deal mostly in insinuations and hints, more dangerous to character, but unfortunately too indefinite to be made the subject of punishment. It is our duty on the other hand to detect these slanders, and hold up to view the proper considerations in the approaching election; it is the constitution, fellow citizens, it is the constitution to which we cling when we vote for James Ross; its destruction is the object of the Snyder party, and they have confessed it; this is no electioneering assertion, it is their real object, and their grand committee in Philadelphia have gone so far as to point out the parts they mean to begin with; this is a serious matter, it takes the contest out of the usual class of elections, and puts it on a much more important footing; it is not a contest of candidate against candidate; it is a contest between order and confusion, between laws and anarchy; I am afraid it is more; I fear it is a contest between native Americans and lately imported Europeans;† if this be the case, can any American breast hesitate which side to take? I hope not; I hope there is, even among young men, very few who will be led away by these Europeans; it is impossible that these should feel the interests of our country; they can be influenced by no motives but those of self-interest, and they ought to be opposed, for they threaten ruin to the state. If Simon Snyder should succeed, I solemnly believe a serious *attempt* will be made by his counsellors to shake the security of rights and property, which we at present enjoy, and to introduce in its place, a set of wild experiments that will end in confusion and disorder; the men of his party who rule, are not men of sense or of education, nor have they imbibed their political principles on American ground; they have brought them from a country where the same principles will not hold, and an application of them to this, may produce a revolution; such men are Leib and Duane. Will the most inexperienced of our citizens enrol themselves under their banners? God forbid!

FABIUS.

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* *The Pittsburgh Democratic Committee formed of Gen. Baird, William M'Candless, Gazzam and John Johnston. Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askalon.*

† *A leading democrat in Washington county lately declared, that with a few united Irishmen he would rule the whole state.*

WILLIAM FINDLEY,

Of Westmoreland county, has published two pieces in the Farmers Register, over the signature of SIDNEY. We are sorry their length prevents our inserting them in the Gazette.—But, that the people of the western country may know the sentiments entertained by this venerable patriot, of SIMON SNYDER and his party, we publish the following extract from those pieces.

"I have not seen any charges brought in the newspapers against Mr. Snyder for his official conduct in the convention. That body was the most free of party spirit, and upon the whole, the most unanimous of any public body, the writer has ever known in the state. Yet there was some difference of opinion, as on leading questions gave the idea of party, and it cannot be concealed that Mr. Snyder was generally in those considered as on the highest side, very seldom differing in his vote with his colleague Charles Smith, who it is believed has not made any change of principles. If voting for the senators to be chosen by electors agreeably to the report of the committee, be considered as wrong, Messrs. Snyder and Smith voted for it as well as Mr. Ross. On Findley's motion for a responsible executive council to assist or control the governor, page 22, Mr. Ross ably advocated and voted for it, and Snyder against it. The loss of this resolution is still regretted as the greatest defect of the constitution.

"When the votes of Mr. Snyder in the convention are taken into view, and compared with his subsequent conduct in the legislature, the most indelible instances of inconsistency will be evident. It would be too tedious to examine the journals of the assembly, for the instances in which his vote bore hard on the constitution. The vote for the bill usurping the power of naturalization of foreigners, not only in the nature of things belonging to the nation of which the state is only a component part, but which had been solemnly vested in congress by the constitution—was certainly a strong mark of inconsistency, or of ignorance, or of both. This is a matter of public notoriety, the bill was first lost in senate by a tye, and again carried through both houses, and sent back with such reasons by the governor as has never been attempted to be answered, and which has prevented the attempt from being repeated.—This, and other unprecedented attempts, for which it is understood Mr. Snyder voted, were an ominous prelude to the alarming explosion that was soon to burst forth against the very constitution from which they derived their authority to legislate.

"It is well known that a plot was secretly laid among a new faction in the assembly itself, to overturn the constitution which they had recently, and Mr. Snyder repeatedly, sworn to support. Petitions for that purpose were secretly dispatched to their friends in the most remote counties in the state, and so secretly circulated, that hundreds of signers were procured without the knowledge of the next neighbour, and while the people in the neighbouring counties knew nothing of the plot. On these petitions thus secretly obtained, the party then became the majority, proceeded with dispatch to constitute themselves a court to sit in judgment on the constitution; and with very little ceremony passed judgment on it, and condemned it, disregarding the salutary admonition of the minority to lay the case first before their constituents, but proceeded in their career to call a convention, when they were fortunately arrested by a majority of petitions, hastily taken within a day's journey of the seat of government. In a few days more there would probably have arrived the petitions of more than 2000 from the county of Westmoreland alone.

Preparatory to this the party sought for a candidate for governor, that would agree to support their designs against the constitution. Two very respectable old republican characters, the late gen. Muhlenberg and col. Joseph Heister, we know assuredly, refused, and opposed them; how many more they applied to we do not know, but they got no old whig of '76 to accept their terms. Mr. Snyder, however, did. I have nothing to say of his talents. Some of the prime movers of the change of the constitution, we know, have asserted that they are deficient. Others of his supporters ask, what have you against him but want of talents, and say freely, that he can get assistance. This however, has not been made an objection by the writer—he knows Mr. Snyder has address—he remembers the time, when the state saw the novel sight of the speakers of the two houses being candidates for the senate of congress; and of the one who failed, promoting a law to enable the two houses to turn out the widow and orphan of the late respectable treasurer of the state from that office, for which abundant security was given. This was not all accomplished without abilities of a certain kind. The intrigues of that day are not entirely forgotten. They prepared the way for the plot to overturn the constitution, and make Mr. Snyder governor. For more than ten years the republican members of assembly, of which Mr. Snyder was for several years one, vied with, and even went beyond the federal members in zeal for the constitution. This with him was consistent! for he had in the convention voted for all those parts of it, which him and his friends now except against; and opposed such modifications of some of them as had been offered. But how consistent this is with the attempt to infringe both it and the federal constitution; and eventually, by intrigue, attempting to overturn it, and agreeing on such terms to be governor, after every whig of '76 that had been applied to, had refused it—it is left to others to judge. The citizens of Westmoreland had a very proper sense of this three years ago; they gave more than 1900 votes of a majority to M'Kean, against Snyder. The torrents of scurrilty and misrepresentation, which had been poured out by that party against M'Kean, and the consideration of his age, would have made it easy for a republican candidate, who had not leagued against the constitution, to have succeeded. However palpable and extraordinary the inconsistencies of Mr. Snyder and some of his friends may be, it is not to be expected that the citizens of Westmoreland will follow their example. They know they are safe and well protected under the present constitution; and its enemies have never told us what they propose in its place. In 1789, Mr. M'Kean, as a republican, had about 600 votes of a majority against Mr. Ross as a federalist; at a time when, through the then existing hostilities with France, political party spirit ran very high. In 1805, M'Kean had near 2000 votes against Snyder on constitutional grounds. The ensuing election will, no doubt, still testify in favor of the uniform consistency of Westmoreland county."

THE following Certificate from one of the most eminent, pious and venerable divines in the state, was given in compliance with a request of a friend in Franklin county. Amongst the numerous friends or acquaintances of Mr. Ross, no man has had a better opportunity of being correctly informed with regard to his public or private character than Mr. M'Millan. The approbation of such a man is praise indeed. If this be not sufficient, not only to remove all doubts upon this subject, but also to silence and confound the base calumniators of this much injured man, what will?

CERTIFICATE.

THIS is to certify that I have been intimately acquainted with *James Ross*, Esq. of Pittsburgh, for more than thirty years; that I never heard him speak, nor heard of him speaking disrespectfully of religion or religious persons; that the stories which are propagated respecting him, as being a Deist, and prostituting the ordinances of the Gospel, I believe to be wholly unfounded: In short, I know nothing, nor have I heard any thing against his moral character that could in the smallest degree disqualify him for the office of Governor, or ought to be objected against him as a candidate for that office, and I am determined to give him all the support in my power, and hope that all the friends of religion and good order will do the same.

JOHN M'MILLAN.

Washington County, Aug. 29, 1808.

From the New-York Gazette, Sept. 14.

The ship Susan, Capt. Delano, arrived at this port yesterday in 48 days passage from Liverpool. From capt. Delano the editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to the 25th July—thirteen days later than by former arrivals. The following interesting articles are extracted from them.

LONDON, July 11—17.—Yesterday we received, exclusively, the Dutch papers of Wednesday last, and the Petersburgh Gazettes to the 27th ult. Their contents are of considerable importance. They announce that the courts of Petersburgh and Vienna had united in an endeavor to restrain the efforts of Bonaparte, and particularly to request from him a revocation of orders in respect to Ecclesiastical states, for which purpose they have sent special ambassadors to Paris. Austria is arming, to give weight to her remonstrances, and to resist the indignities and insults France has offered her; and we are taught to believe that Russia, although probably not prepared to press her discussions to a rupture with Bonaparte, is alarmed by his conduct, and is seriously impressed with the necessity of opposing some restraint to his ambition.

The army of gen. Angereau has been dissolved, and marched in detached parties from Germany to Spain. The Polish army under the prince Poniatowsky, has received the same rout, and the prefects of the departments have been ordered, by every possible means, to expedite their journey.

The division of Davoust, which was intended for the invasion of India, has for the greater part been ordered to Spain. Some strong corps are also marching to Italy, where an insurrection or invasion is expected.

The guards of the royal family of Spain consists wholly of gens d'armes; Napoleon finding that the war in Spain requires the presence of every soldier he can collect.

MOVEMENTS WESTWARD!

Detachments from the following corps are under orders for the north western fronties—all belonging to the new raised troops.

Five companies of the sixth regiment of infantry, commanded by col. Jonas Simonds—to wit:

Capt. Bennet,
Capt. Cherry,
Capt. Gock,
Capt. Cross,
} Companies of the 6th Regt. Infantry.

Capt. Townsend, light artillery.
Capt. Rose, light cavalry.
Capt. Anderson, rifle corps.

Colonel Simonds, we understand, is under orders of march, in the direction of Oswego.

Colonel Burbeck of artillery, is we understand, ordered for Detroit—to which position, a respectable force, it is supposed, will soon be detached from the new raised corps.

(Aurora.

FOUND,

ON the 5th of Sept. inst. in Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, a lady's black *Sutin Cloak*, which, it has since been discovered, had been dropped by a woman who appeared to be insane. The owner may have it by paying for this advertisement.

JACOB HAFFA,

Corner of Fifth and Liberty Sts.

September 26, 1808.

Allegheny County, to wit:

IN the Court of Common Pleas for said County, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the seventeenth of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight.

ON the petition of *James Robinson*, a prisoner in the goal of said County, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the Act made for the relief of insolvent debtors.

The court order that he be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on Monday the fourteenth day of November next that his petition and his creditors may be then heard; and that his creditors have at least fifteen days previous notive thereof, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not be discharged.

By the Court,

Attest,

PRESLEY NEVILL, Pro'y.

In pursuance of the above rule, I hereby give you notice, to attend if you please at the time and place therein mentioned, and shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

JAMES ROBINSON.

September 26, 1808.

Fifteen Dollars Reward

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber last night, a black Mare, 16 years old, about 15 hands high, with a star in her forehead, some saddle and collar marks, shod all round. Also a dark sorrel Horse, mane and tail somewhat grey, the mane inclining to the near side, 5 years old, about 15 hands high, two hind feet, was never docked, shod all round, the hind shoes are without corks to prevent interfering, which he is much addicted to. They are both natural trotters, and in good condition. Whoever takes them up and secures them so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

DAVID MILLER.

George Township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania,
Setpember 2, 1808.

Just Received and for Sale

BY

JOSEPH M'CLINTOCK, Jr.

Between Third & Fourth, in Market-st.

A general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Of almost every description, which he is enabled to sell at the most reduced prices, for cash or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 26th, 1808.

EDUCATION.

A select School for Young Ladies,

Will be opened on Monday the 19th current, by the

REV. ROBERT REID,

At his School Room in the House of Algeo and Stevenson, Market-street, Pittsburgh,

WHERE he will teach English grammatically, also to read and pronounce that language according to the most approved standards; Penmanship in twenty various hands, all on the most modern system; Arithmetic in all its parts; Geography with the use of the globes and maps; Elocution; the rules of Composition with their application, &c. &c. &c.

He hopes that by a strict attention to morals, together with the liberal education of his pupils, not to disappoint the expectation of those parents and guardians, who may commit to his care and trust the education of youth.

Terms—Five Dollars per quarter.

A few Boarders can be accommodated.

☞ He also intends opening a *Night School* on the 10th of October next, for the purpose of instructing young gentlemen.

Terms—Three Dollars per quarter.

September, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the second class of the Pittsburgh Church Lottery, have appointed William Wusthoff, one of the clerks, to settle the books of said Lottery. Therefore, all those who bought Tickets on credit, and those who had Tickets put into their hands for sale, are requested to call on the said Wm. Wusthoff, at the Post-Office in Pittsburgh, and settle their accounts, that we may be enabled to pay the prizes. All debts due said Lottery on the first of November next, will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

JONN JOHNSTON
JOHN WILKINS,
} Com'rs,

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1808.

STRAYS.

ENTERED with the subscriber, a black Horse, 14 or 15 years old, about 15 hands high, has a small star in his forehead, and shod behind; also, a flea-bitten grey Mare, 9 years old, a natural trotter, her mane hangs on the near side, and shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BELL, Wood-ranger.

Chartiers creek, Allegheny county,
September 22, 1808.

Ten Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber on the 19th of last January, delivered to *John Harrison*, whom I was acquainted with in Philadelphia formerly, but his residence of late has been in Hanover township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, a letter with Thirty Dollars inclosed, directed to Robert Tackaberry, near Pittsburgh; said Harrison said he was well acquainted with the family in Ireland, and wished to have an opportunity of seeing him and the rest of the family lately arrived; but I am informed by letters from R. Tackaberry he did not call to deliver said letter, though he called to see some acquaintance in Pittsburgh. I had a better opinion of said Harrison, and did not expect he would be guilty of a breach of trust, as I gave him as a present Six Dollars towards travelling charges. He was seen in Washington county since, and brought a great deal of fine cloaths to his wife, who with her father is gone down the river Ohio. I will give the above reward to any person who will lodge him in jail, to be tried for a breach of trust, by producing the jailor's receipt of his commitment to me.

JOSEPH FEARON,
No. 93, Walnut Street,
Philadelphia.

September 10, 1808.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "an act to regulate the general elections within this commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Allegheny, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the 2d Tuesday of October next, at the several election districts, viz:—

The electors of the Borough of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Court House in the said Borough.

The electors of Pitt township, to meet at the house of Thomas Wilson, in said township.

The electors of Plumb township, to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township, to meet at the house of William Shaw, sen. in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township, to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth town, in said township: and the electors residing within the fractional part of Elizabeth township, are restored to their former place of holding their general elections, in Elizabeth town aforesaid.

The electors of Mifflin township, to meet at the house of William Walker, in Reedsburgh, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township, to meet at the house now occupied by William Marsh, in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township, to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The electors of Moon township, to meet at the house of John Byers, sen. in said township.

The electors of Ohio township, to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at the house of Baltzer Good, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Connell, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township, to meet at the house of Henry Strome, in said township.

At which time and places, the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Member of the House of Representatives of the United States, in conjunction with the counties of Butler, Beaver, Mercer, Venango, Crawford, Erie, and Warren.

One person for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the counties of Butler and Beaver.

Four persons for Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

And one person for Commissioner of Allegheny county.

And by virtue of a writ under the hand and seal of Presley Carr Lane, Esq. speaker of the Senate of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, bearing date the 10th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and to me directed,

Public notice is hereby given to the qualified electors aforesaid, that they meet at the several places before mentioned, on the said second Tuesday of October next, and then and there elect by ballot, in conjunction with the counties of Beaver and Butler,

One person for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James Martin, Esq.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th of March, 1806, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October (being the 30th September,) at the several election districts, and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall be then present; and the inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the general election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are hereby required to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 31st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and the thirty-third year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

FOR SALE,

A complete *WAGGON*, almost new, (suitable on a farm or otherwise)—also, 2 excellent young draught Horses, and a pair of Harness. The whole may be purchased together, or separate.—Apply to BERNARD HUBLEY, about 3 miles from Pittsburgh, on the east side of the Allegheny river—who has a number of Tracts of Donation Land for sale.

Sept. 6, 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

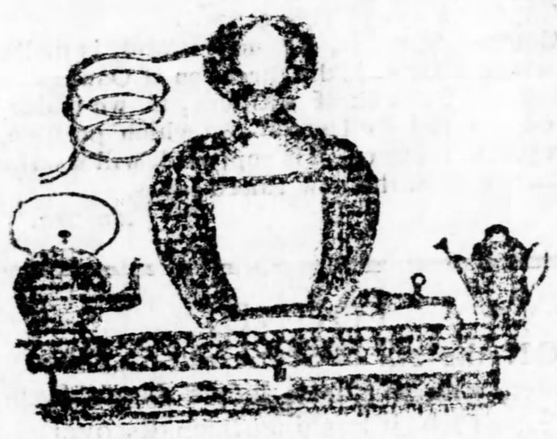
Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL



A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED

COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

Just Received

AT

The Storage and Commission Warehouse,

of the subscriber—

60 Boxes Chocolate
24 Bags best green Coffee
Young hyson and hyson skin Teas
Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Ginger and Allspice
French Brandy and Holland Gin
Mustard by the dn. or box containing 6 dozen bottles.

All which will be sold low for Cash or Notes at 60 and 90 days.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1808. tf.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

TO

Farmers, Mechanicks & Laborers.

THE subscriber offers for sale, some valuable tracts of land in Allegheny, Butler and Mercer counties, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres, which he will sell on long credit for beef cattle, pork, bacon, whiskey, flour, and generally all merchantable produce of the land—and also, for articles of manufucture (especially in iron) skilfully executed. He will also give immediate and constant employment and liberal wages to laborers who purchase.

Masons, Bricklayers and Carpenters, who make speedy application, may acquire land, by undertaking work in their respective trades near the town of Butler.

Apply to Dunning M'Nair, Pitt township, Allegheny county; David Dougal, Butler, and to the subscriber in Pittsburgh. THOMAS COLLINS.

July 4, 1808.

New Medical and Drug Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DOCTOR DAWSON

HAS opened a *Medical and Drug Store*, in the new brick house adjoining the Bear Tavern, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh: where he has for sale, a general and complete assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeon's Instruments, Horse Phlemes, Spring and Plain Lancets, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Perfumery, &c.* of the latest importations, which being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

DOCTOR DAWSON has received a medical education in Ireland, and attended at the medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, since his arrival in the United States.

From his experience in hospitals, and in private practice, as a physician and surgeon, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may please to consult him:—He has devoted much time to the *investigation* and *cure* of the *diseases peculiar to women and children.*

☞ *Practitioners of physic will find it worth their attention to purchase from him, as his drugs and medicines are of the very best descriptions.*

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general for their past favors, and likewise informs them, that he has just received a handsome supply of the most

Fashionable Cloths, Cassimers, Moleskin and Silk Waistcoating.

Those who wish to employ him, may rely on having their work done in the latest London fashion, and neatest manner.—Orders from his customers at a distance, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BAIRD.
Merchant Taylor.

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1808.

N. B. He has received the latest London fashions for *Ladies' Habits, Great Coats, Peleeces, Spencers, &c.* tf.

TO BE LET,

A Two story Brick House and Kitchen, In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.

Also to be Let, for one or more years, A small two story *Brick House*, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

One Tierce fresh Lime Juice,

At a reduced price. Also,

A few Boxes Shot, assorted;

AND

About 1800 Racoon Skins.

All which will be sold low for cash.

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, September 7, 1808.

Regimental Orders.

Pittsburgh, September 12, 1808.

THE Commissioned and Staff Officers of the 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, will meet at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of the last Monday of the present month on the Commons south-east of the Town, properly armed and equipped for exercise.

The regiment will be trained and exercised in companies on the first Monday of next month, previous to which time the commanding officers of companies will be particular in compleating their enrollments of all persons liable to do militia duty, residing within their respective company bounds.

The regiment will meet to be trained and exercised, in regiment, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the third Monday of next month, on Air's Hill, south-east of the Town.

As a Court to hear Appeals, Capt. Osborne, and Lieutenants Byers and Black, will preside in the first battalion, and will meet at the Turk's Head, in Wood street, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of *Monday* the 31st day of next month. And Capts. James Irwin and Chaplin, and Lieut. *M'*Gunnegle will preside in the second battalion, and will meet at the house of Robert Spencer, in *Market* street on the same day and hour.

WILLIAM WILKINS,
Lieut. Col. 141st Regt. P. M.

The following

Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, intending to change his line of business shortly, requests all persons having demands against him, to present their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to him, to call and discharge their respective balances, on or before the 1st of September. Those who neglect this notice, may expect their accounts to be left with proper officers for collection.

GEO. SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1808.

N. B. He has on hand, as usual, a large supply of *Merchandize;* consisting of *Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, &c.*—also about 80 or 100 thousand wt. of *Tobacco*, a considerable part of which is manufactured into *Plug, Pigtail* and *Twist;* together with a large quantity of *Cigars, Scotch and Rappee Snuff.* Merchants and others may be supplied with any quantity, at the most reduced prices. Orders will be punctually attended to. G. S.

Wanted, Two apprentices to the Tobacconist trade.

ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.